WONDERS FOUND IN CRETE.

GREEK MYTHOLOGY PROVED TO RECORDED HISTORY

Report on the Explorations-The Palace of Minos Opened, and the Labyrinth of Dadalus Laid Bare Even the Holy of Holy Minos Obtained the Law from Zeus Explored Origin of the Alphabet

Lospos, Nov 2 - The interference of the Powers for the pacification of Crete is already sufficiently rewarded by the wonderful revelation which has just been made of the history of the early days of civilization. The story which is told this week of the work of exploration during the past season on the site of ancient cities and palaces constitutes the most fascinating and valuable contribution to archaelogical knowledge of recent years

It needs no training in archeology to appreciate the value and interest of the revelations made by the uncovering of the ancient "House of Minos" which had lain hidden for more than 5,000 years. Some of the most familiar legends of mythology are being transmitted into recorded history and the process may well command the attention of men and women of all classes and of all countries

The sites assigned for British exploration have thus for yielded the best results and the report given to the public this week by A. J. Evans and fr G. Hogarth is a most fascinating document which every reader can understand All its essential features are included in the following extracts:

"The discoveries made at Knosses throw into the shade all the other exploratory campaigns of last season in the eastern Mediterranean by wintever nationality conducted. It is not too much to say that the materials already gathered have revolutionized our knowledge of prehistoric Greece, and that to find even an approach to the results obtained we must go back to Schliemann's great discovery of the royal tombs at Mycena-

"The prehistoric site, of which some two acres stave now been incovered at Knossos, proves the contain a palace beside which those of Tirrae and Myceme sink into insignificance. By an a thoped-for piece of good fortune the though in the incuediate neighborhood of the greatest civic centres of the island in ancient, in dispal, and modern times, had remained not affectly entouched for over 3,000 slight depth below the of the ground the spade has uncovered great cours and corridors, propyles, magazines containing store tars that might have hidden the 'First Tueses,' and a multiplicity of chamamong which is the throne busines of Homeric kings. was drog which (if so much faith noted to use Mones may have declared is carved out of alabaster, once bril-Hant was colored designs and relieved with burious tracery and crocketed areadons which Is wholly unique in ancient art and exhibits strance anticipation of chirteenth century Bothic In the throne room, the western entrance gallers and elsewhere, partly still adhering to the walls, partly in detached pieces or the floors, was a series of fresco paintings, excelling any known examples of the in Macon sens treesee

"A beautiful life-size painting of a youth with a European and almost classically Greek profile, gives us the first real knowledge of the race who produced this mysterious early civi-Other frescoes introduce us to a lively and hitherto unknown miniature style, representing, among other subjects, groups of women engaged in animated conversation in the courts and on the balconies of the palace. The monuments of the sculptor's art are equally It may be sufficient to mention here a martle fountain in the shape of a lioness's head with enamelied eyes, fragments of a frieze with beautifully cut rosettes, superior in its kind to anything known from Mycenze: an alabaster vase naturally copied from a Triton shell; a porphyry lamp with graceful foliation, supported on an Egyptianizing lotus column. The head and parts of the body of a magnificent painted relief of a bull in gesso duro are unsurpassed for vitality and strength.

"It is impossible here to refer more than into the new evidence of intercourse between trete and Egypt at a very remote period supplied by the palace finds of Knossos It may be mentioned, however, as showing the extreme antiquity of the earlier elements was found an Exyptian seated figure of diorite, broken above, which can be approximately dated about 2000 B. C. Below this again exa deposit in some places twenty-four feet in

new indications supplied by some of the disbe sufficient to observe that one of the minia-ture freezes found represents the facule of a have been a sanctuary of the Cretan God of the floatile Axe, as well as a dwelling place of prediscore long. There can be little removed, doubt that this huge building with secretors and tertuous passages, of mag; mes with their blind endings, was in fact the Labyrusth of later tradition which supplied a local habitation for the Minotaur

relief that adorned the walls, the haren scenes of some of the frescens, the cornerstones and the emitted of the Cretan Zeus, explaining the

normneous their bear-

to be have the exhibition by elegant and much avera high developed form of script, halmourations count is clay scals impressed, with don's expraced suppose and counterhike the expendionals canelform tabconfigure of enthralling in-

unhoped-for data for the reconstruction of early Ægean civilization. Nor is this all Exploratory digging to the south and west of the Palace revealed a veritable Pompeli of houses of the same early period, which yielded among other things, by far the finest series yet found of vases of the singular primitive Cretan polychrome style, narepresented in European museums. One remarkably wellpreserved block of buildings appears to be group of shrines devoted to a pillar worship, such as is known on the Phoenician and Palestinian coasts, and of whi is the palace itself supplies an example con ected with the cuit

of the Cretan Zeus "Finally in the early heats the clearing of the Cave of Psychro, notorious since some years for its rich votive deposits, was carried out. This cave is no other than the holy Dictman Cavern. in which Hesiod and Virgil state that the Supreme God was cradled. There took place the legendary union of Zeus with Europa, and therefrom, as from another Sinai. Minos brought down the law after communion with the god. The blasting away of the fallen rocks in the upper half of the grotto revealed a rude altar of urnt sacrifice and a sacred inclosure or Temenos, cumbere I with the votive deposits from fly o seven feet deep, full of vases, libation tables, | Fayal 1.850 miles, and Fayal to Lisbon 940 miles. weapons and implements in bronze, bone and iron, statuettee in terra cotta and models of everyday objects, dedicated to the god.

'In the lower half opens a profound abyss where a gloomy subterraneau pool, out of which rises a forest of stalactific pillars, continues inte the heart of the mountain. Here a great surmale and female use, but the vertical slits in the pillars were found to have been used as Holy of Holies into which Minos descended alone, and on emerging, as Dionysius says, showed the law to the people as a gift from Zeus himself. The discoveries made in this cave cover the whole primitive period of Cretan history back

the pre-Mycene in epoch. "The Palace of Knossos is still but half un wered, and the large expenditure entailed by exervation of this vast building, which I its explorer hopes to take up again in February next, is a severe strain on individual re-ources Among the other sites included in the British concession are two Votive Caves, the citadels more than one Mycenman city of eastern crete, and Presos, the ancient capital of that region, within whose walls the language Here, if anywhere, should be found the key to the undeciphered hieroglyphic script of the possibility of long submarine trips has trete, and it is to be hoped that sufficient funds been discussed it has been asserted that it this spot during the coming season under the

auspicies of the British School at Athens. The exploration that we have taken in hand is not one confined to the backwaters of antiquarian research. It lies about the fountainhead of our own civilization. Inadequately supported as it has been, it has already produced results which throw an entirely new light on the first development of high art the origin of letters, the early religion and ethnography of the Greek lands the most ancient onnections between Furope and Egypt.

COST OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Direct Expenditures by England of Hundreds of Millions Already.

The cost of the South African War has now so greatly exceeded the original estimates that practically no one in authority in Engseems able to make a definite calculation of what it may ultimately amount to. The dive into the still waters below the region of borrowing powers granted to the British Govthe late Parliament are nearly exhausted, and heavy arrears, amounting to between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 are pressing for payment. Against these liabilities the available, the unexhausted borrowing power amounting to \$80,000,000, and the balance of loans issued yet to be paid up, \$45,000,000 Of the payments in arrears much consists of the pay due the army and debts to contractors.

The indirect cost has been estimated, and he result is highly interesting. In September last the shrinkage in value of the full list \$2,500,000,000. The decline in the market value of consols alone has been serious, and the fall has been equally marked in municipal stocks crease to the national debt with the additional the expense of the permanent garrison, esti-

of which has not yet been decided on.

with does not seem to encourage fresh apthis identification. In the palace shrine pleations in the same quarter. In the nature a model on will be done by of things it will be some years before the waste electricity and such heating as may be readed destruction worked by the war have been quired is similarly provided for. There will

No boom is to be looked for after the war is over, the sucrifices made by the Cape farmers or imposed on them having been too great to permit their launching out into extravagances of any kind for a long time to come. The reduction of the imperial expenditure consequent on the withdrawal from the country of the great parties of the British Army will engine has only 45 herse power, as against too of a desert, the Boer homesteads in rules and | tons and submerced 120 tons the flocks and berds either carried off to suit-ply the wants of the army of occupation or scattered over the yeldt, where they are a proy to the wild beasts that are making their an-pearance in considerable numbers as a re-pearance in considerable numbers as a recarance in considerable numbers as a result of the disappearance of the population ing the period of the war is also among the indirect losses caused by it.

attention in the surgical world is that of Michael Kepler, of this place, who is suffering from a tained the injury. The local doctors did not give him much relief, and after two years he discouraged, and about a year are he commenced to gain in strength, and for several months he has been able to walk. His health is excellent, but the pain in his back is intense. The hone is decaying and a large amount has been cut away. He is one of the most joyial, good-natured young men in the town. He

TO EUROPE BY SUBMARINE.

P. HOLLAND WANTS TO CROSS

Under Water It Will Be the First Trip of

THE OCEAN IN HIS NEW BOAT. He Proposes to Start Next February-He Will Partly on the Surface and Partly

the Klad-Description of the New Boat. Plans are being made for an attempt to cross he Atlantic Owan from the United States to Europe in a submarine boat. The vessel is the vention of John P. Holland, whose submarine torpedo boat Holland was recently bought by the United States Government, and is known for the present as No. 7. She is now fitting out at Nixon's shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J., for the transatlantic journey. For some years now submarine boats have travelled about the harbors both in this country and in Europe: but they have never ventured far from the coast A boat of this type built by Nordenfelt made journey of 150 miles along shore on one occasion, and this has been the long-distance record. Mr. Holland proposes to sall hence to Bermuda, then to Fayal in the Azores, then to Lisbon, Portugal This is a trip of 3,496 miles; New York to Bermuda 676 mlles, Bermuda to Just when the boat will start is uncertain. The

rip is now planned for next February. The voyage to Lisbon is expected to take sixteen days. No. 7 will travel all the way under her own power. Her speed will be approximately 91; knots for the entire voyage. She will not travel at the bottom of the sea prise was in store. For not only was the bottom like Verne's fantastic craft. Most of the way mud full of bronze statuettes, genes and articles | she will go on the surface. Occasionally she will go under, and remain for thirty or forty miles, at a depth varying from 30 to 60 feet. niches and to contain an immense number of Her inventor says that she can safely go 400 votive double axes, weapons and trinkets. This feet beneath the surface and maintain hervast cavern was undoubtedly the mysterious self there. No such depth will be attempted on this trip, however, and except for purposes of scientific investigation or to search for sunken vessels no object would be gained by diving very deep

It is to demonstrate, in the first place, that submarine boats can sustain themselves far away from a base of operation: that they are useful as offensive weapons against a country on the other side of the sea, and that their mission is not for coast defence merely. The second object of the trip is to exhibit the boat in foreign harbors to foreign governments Mr. Holland has the utmost confidence in the ability of No 7 to make the trip in safety. He himself will be in command. Including the old indigenous stock—the Eteokretes | the inventor there will be eight men aboard of the Odyssey survived to historic times, the little craft. Their quarters will be pretty close, but not too close for comfort may be forthcoming to begin excavation at | would be impossible for a crew to stand the confinement. The voyage to Lisbon is expected to determine this matter. As the proected trip is a first experiment, an extra crew will be carried in a tender that is to convey

The trip is proposed for a twofold purpose

steamer. She will keep her little consort constantly in sight if possible ot, one thing has been determined. This is that the submarine boat shall travel the entire distance under her own power hat she shall carrry all her own fuel for the trip, and that she must subsist on her own provisions Comparatively little submarine travelling will be done in mid-ocean should the weather be pleasant. During storms, however, No. 7 will remain much of the time beneath the waves, only her turret showing This will add very much to the comfort of her crew. Should it prove desirable she may

No. 7 to protect the men against actual hard-

ship. This tender will be a small tramp

wave disturbances. The fellows on the other ship will wish they where with us when it comes to blow," Mr. Holland said. "While they and the other unfortunates who may be aboard on the surface Government has about \$75,000,000 immediately | are being knocked about by the waves, we will calmly sink to where it is still and placid. A boat built on the lines of our submarine rides much more easily than surface boats. She acts like a water-soaked log when running awash. The water rolls over and off of her, imparting little or no motion. The most squeamish person would not get seasick. We will be amply provisioned against all possible of securities quoted on the London Stock Ex- delays on account of weather. I cannot well change had, as a direct consequence of the conceive how anybody could be much better off war, reached the enormous figure of nearly or any safer against accident. I look forward to an easy fourney

"How will you rest at night "In hammocks swung from the ceiling. While also to be taken into account. Then there is and we will not have to eat our meals standing of the Daimler pattern which Count Zeppelin up for an undetermined period out of the pocket uses in his navigation of the air. Five tons of of the British taxpayer, for there is no present gasolene carried in a tank will be all the fuel visible source of revenue in South Africa from required to take her across at nine and a half which the cost can be paid. But the matter does not end here. The she will generate power for an electric engine increase and the reorganization of the army that drives her below the water. When she have to be provided for, and millions will have dives the gasol-ne engine is cut off entirely to be spent in bringing the stores of ammuni- The power will be accumulated in storag tion and other war material up to the require-ments of the new policy. Already orders power will carry her under the surface for for \$30,000,000 worth of new gars have been fifty miles at eight knots. Then she must come

placed, to be followed by others the amount up to recharge, of which has not yet been decided on. The cooking will be done by electricity. It is not, however, in England only that The arrangements for this department are the direct cost of the war is making itself felt such as would fill the average flat dweller with by the taxpayers. The shortage of revenue delight. When you have not an inch of space in Cape Colony this year is estimated by the to spare for anything except necessary equip-minister of Finance at not less than \$12.915.000. ment the problem of fitting in your domestic which he proposes to borrow, though the reception which a proposal to raise a small loan ments of No. 7 this problem has been fully made good, and meantime the course of trade | be little need for heating, however, as the quar-which in the past was favorable to Cape Colony | ters are so close. The ventilation will be good Egyption building on the shere of Lake Meeris, and with it some part at least of his fabled masterpieces still clinging to the walls.

"But, brilliant as are the Ellustrations thus recovered of the high early crylitation of the birds and traffic may be expected to take the shorter routes. This will affect the carly tradition, they are almost thrown into the sinde by a discovery who hearries back the railways.

Which in the past was favorable to Cape Colony will take other channels. Durban, in Natal, and Lorenzo Marques are so much nearer to Bloemfontein and Pretoria than Cape Town thing buttoned down tight. There is an authorized the shorter routes. This will affect the in the ship and renewing it with a steady supply from the compressed air tanks. As a result of this arrangement there will be none of the arrangement there will be none of the arrangement there will be none of the atmosphere of

of the great portion of the British Army will engine has only 45 horse power, as against 100 cause a sudden reduction in the trade depending on it and bring about a great curtailment. No 7 is 63 feet 4 inches, diameter 11 feet 2 inches. the profits of those engaged in it and on and her interior arrangements are such that which they depend for their living. The latest there is about twice as much room for her accounts from the late Orange Free State described as there is for the men in the Holland

there is about lwice as much room to her provided by the construction of the construction of the displacement when on the surface is not tous and submerced 120 tous.

Though a barker and heavier boat than the Holland. No 7 is much livelier and easier to lained a Sike represents the extreme type in size, according to Mr Holland A barker vessel, be declares, will never be practicable. The plumen, one of the earlier iosais built according to towernment demands, as more than to feet long. Mr. Holland was forced to make her of that size, but he gives in as his opinion that she will never be practically and again according to the earlier loss towernment demands, as more than to feet long. Mr. Holland was forced to make her of that size, but he gives it as his opinion that she will never be really valuable on this account. She is still under construction, having been charled again and again according to surfersted was the young women at its unexpected return that she hurridly took it and with a Thank you, "left the theatre with her friend. Alter the two were on the street again they becan to wonder her that woman cannot to have the conditions, and she has been. She is awkward to handle even under the most favorable conditions, and she has been so loaded down inside with machinery and appliances that there is scarcely roun to get about in No 7, though about twenty feet shorter, has fully three times as much room.

A novel atrangement has been introduced in No 7 tor handling the water ballast, a particularly incommended the weath of the theory of the construction of th

from the outside so that she pops up and then down again with great rapidity, giving her captain in the turret just time enough to get a full view of whatever may be on the surface

and the enemy no time to aim and fire. A striking quality possessed by No. 7, accordto shipbuilders, is that she can operate at will in fresh water as well as in salt. no other submarine has ever been able to do. She can pass from the ocean into a river and dive freely in either And, what is considered more remarkable, she can operate with equal freedom at the point where the fresh and salt water mingle. This property is due to a new arrangement of water ballast that enables her to overcome the difficulties presented in diving where the specific gravity of water changes The Holland was severely handicapped by the lack of this ability, and her failure to meet the approval of the Board of Inspection at a trial on April 20, 1808, was largely ascribed to the absence of the fresh and salt water navigating

qualities

The new boat has been referred to as No 7 This is at present her designation, she being the seventh vessel built by Mr. Holland Before she casts loose on her great trip across seas the little vessel it to be formally named. She will probably be called the Bushnell, in honor of the man who operated the first submarine boat in America The boat will be shipshape by the end of this month. It is the intention then to take her for a series of trial trips up and down the coast. Everything about her will be thoroughly tested before the long journey is begun. If she proves as satisfactory seaworthy as her builders expect, the final preparations will be made as soon as foul weather comes Mr Holland says it will please him best if he can cast loose in the teeth of a raging storm. He has such confidence in the little craft that he is eager to jump into the most difficult conditions at the very outset. The start will be made from the Holland company's yards in Bayonne.

The six submarine boats building for the Government are patterned on the lines of No. 7. Four are to be constructed at Nixon's shipyards and two at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. They are to cost \$175,000 each. The Holland company has sub-contracted for their construction, and it is one of the pecultarities of the transaction that at this time no one knows exactly what their building is going to cost. The profits of Mr. Holland and his associates in the deal cannot be meas ured until at least two of the craft are finished. It may be \$50,000 that they make on each boat or it may be only \$10,000, or even less. The experience of building the other boat furnishes no guide in the matter, as heretofore there has been much experimental work. It is only now that the experiments may be said to have been

completed Mr. Holland's success as a builder of sub marine craft has not come without long years of apparently fruitless endeavor. Twentyfive years ago he submitted to the Navy Department plans for a submarine torpedo boat to be operated by one man. Secretary Robeson referred the matter to the naval officer in command at Newport in 1875, who reported that a vessel of that type was impracticable; first, because it would not be possible to get any man to operate it: and, second, because it could not be directed under the water. The plan for that one-man boat, which seemed to the naval men of that time an impracticable dream, was the prototype of No. 7, in which Mr. Holland will soon sail for Europe

CLASSICAL STUDY AT ROME. The American School There and the Work It Has Accomplished.

Unexpected progress was made last year the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. The school is now entering on its sixth year of active work. Last year there were fourteen students in attendance, including several college instructors and men and women who had taken their first degree. The West middle West were particularly well represented, although the college affiliations were thoroughly national, including representafrom Vale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Leland Stanford Junior, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington University (St. Louis), Wellesley and Barnard. The object of the school is to promote the study of classical literature in its bearing on history and antiquities of classical, Etruscan and Italic art and archeology, including topography, paleography and epigraphy, and of the art and archeology of the early Christian, the Medisval and the Renaissance periods within the boundaries of the property of the control of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the pr

archaeology of the early Christian, the Mediaeval and the Renaissance periods within the boundaries of Italy.

Owing to the prevailing policy of the Italian Government, no excavation has been carried on by the school since its first year, when some attempt was made on the site of the old Latin town of Norba, no far from Rone Bowever, the school encourages and assists original research and exploration, and alms to cooperate so far as practicable with the American School of Classical Studies at Athers.

Richard Norton will direct the work at Rome during the coming year. He has been on the field for several years and takes as his specialty the work on the siles and inusering fectures. The other instructor will be Prof Francis A Kelsey, well known for his translation of Dr. Man's new book on Pompeir Ashe is scheduled to publish a handbook on Roman Architecture some time in the near fitter. Prof. Kelsey's lectures to the students on this subtect will have added interest. More than twenty students have already enrolled for this year's work.

The effect of the school is already relating the courty, where colleges like Dartmouth to cite a recent example—have established for this year's work.

The effect of the school is already relating to locate an Esquimau village. At 2 P. M. we decided we could not find it Snow falling thick.

That night the captain and Elliott remained cape to locate an Esquimau village. At 2 P. M. we decided we could not find it Snow falling thick.

That night the captain day to lead to the students on the subtest will the American Subtest will the American Subtest will the American Subtest will nist any on the subtest of the year's work.

The effect of the school is already relating the vessel. The log shows how futile this attempt was On Nov. 12 four members of the party "stated toward Southwest Cape to locate mission and natives," but the expense of the first party of the school of Atleus.

Two fellowships are offered annually for competitive examination in March, so that every American student

A WOMAN OF THREE POCKETBOOKS. Discoveries and Reflections of a Theatregoer Who Lost Hers. Who Lost Hers. Two young women went to a matinee last as yet heard from Lear." "Nov 28-Made a fox trap and started a sled to bring in the captain's body. Nothing

Wednesday and on coming out after the performance one of them missed her pocketbook. She had been holding it in her lap and had be-

"Oh, I know it's gone," she said desparingly to her companion as she walked up the aisle friend sympathetically.

Standing in the rear of the theatre was a nicely dressed woman of about thirty who had been watching the two girls in their useless search "Did you lose anything?" the woman asked

CASTAWAY IN THE ARCTIC. DIARY TELLING OF DEATH BY

STARVING AND PREEZING. Foolhardy Voyage of a Little Schooner in the Teeth of an Alaskan Winter Storm-Only One Survivor of Her Crew of Six-Wreck

Nome, Alaska, Oct 28 -One of the last vessels of the season to leave the great northern gold camp steamed out this afternoon with a thin sheet of ice crackling around her bow She took among other passengers James Murphy. One year ago, lacking a week, Murphy sailed from this same port on a cruise which he will not soon forget. Within a few weeks of his departure all his companions, the officers and crew of the little schooner Eacrett. five in number, had died, either having starved or been frozen to death. Murphy, the sole survivor of an experience awful even for Alaska, was not seen in civilized parts again until midsummer of this year, when he managed to reach Nome. Since that time he has been knocking around the mining region The Eacrett was the last vessel of any kind to

leave Nome last fall | Ice had already begun to | fish form over a large part of the surface of Behring Sea, and the little craft narrowly escaped being shut in for the winter by the ice pack It was a foolhardy expedition. The purpose was to reach Seattle, and if she could have escaped the wintry blasts and shifting ice of Behring Sea, and made her way safely int the Pacific Ocean through Unimak Pass, the schooner would probably have reached her destination without mishap. There are those however, who assert that she never could have reached the States without touching at some intermediate port, for she had scarcely enough provisions on board to keep the officers and crew alive for a fortnight. She sailed from Nome on Nov. 3. On board were the owner of the vessel, Augustus Lear of Orient, Wash Capt. H. A. Johnson of San Francisco, master Charles Elliott of Denver, mate: R. A. Nicol of Plymouth, Mass, cook, and Daniel Smith of Burlington, Ia., and James Murphy of New York, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, sailors The provisions for the voyage to Seattle consisted chiefly of one ham, two sides of bacon, one dozen sticks of vegetable soup two pecks of potatoes, four quarts of beanthree pounds of tea and some sugar

When the schooner put to sea a high was blowing from the east and snow was fall ing so that the surface of the ocean was it visible at a hawser's length from the vesse The log of the Eacrett, which Murphy brough back to Nome with him this summer, was writ ten by four different men, a new historian tal ng up the work when his predecessor died Murphy made the last entry. The record under each date is a brief one, but the history is impressive. The log shows that as soon as the vessel had got out to sea the mainsail and foresail were reefed. On the first day the Encrett sprang a leak, but made very little water, and the matter was not regarded as serious. The second day the wind increased and the crew were ordered to double reef the mainsail and the vessel was hove to. The sea was dangerously rough.

On the third day there was a moderate gain and the vessel drifted steadily to the westward. apparently in the direction of the Siberian On Nov 8, the fourth day out from Nome, the weather moderated slightly, there was no snow falling, and the captain made ut the point of land on St Lawrence Island known as Cape Cukulkat, eight miles away The vessel shaped her course for Northeast Cape In the afternoon the snow was falling thickly, and the schooner grounded about eighteen miles southeast of Cape Cukulkat, being driven ashore high and dry. The beach age was suffered

at this point is sloping and sandy and no dam-The captain and all the men with him went ashore to explore the region, which none of them knew anything about St. Lawrence Island is situated north of the middle of Bering Sea and is more than one hundred miles long. Across the island, sixty miles to the westward, was the little Esquimau village of Savuka, but the castaways did not know this, and there was immediate prospect of starvation unless they found some human being. They did search for a native village, but a glance at the map shows that they could have had no intelligent idea of their whereabouts. The log at this point says:

Nov. 7 - Nine A. M. myself [the captain]

written in by some member of the crew, as the captain froze to death on the trip which he speaks of in the writing of yesterday. Others

returned to vessel.

This last entry is preceded by the information that Murphy and Elliott had their feet badly frozen, and that in desperation they me so excited over the play that she forgot | had set traps for foxes to replenish the food all about her money. As soon as she discovered supply. There was on the schooner a quanter loss she rushed back to the theatre which tity of strychaine, used presumably for killing was all but emptied of its audience and made a search for her missing property in and about the seat she had occupied. No pocketbook was purpose of poisoning the foxes to death. From

vegetable soup and half a fox.

"Dec. 26.-Murphy got some meat off an old whale careass up the beach and it went very There is no entry in the log between Dec.

26 and Jan. 2. On that date is this entry: "Nicoll got some ment off an old walrus carcass, which we ate and relished Went ou the Vessel - Sufferings Briefly Told. as far as the otter boat and found the ice had gone a little way the other side. We intend to try to get away. "Jan 5 - Nicoll caught another fox, the

first since the 24th of December. "Jan 9 -- Colder Everybody is getting frozen fingers while cutting wood or getting meat "Jan 16 .- Murphy cut hand badly while

getting meat "Jan. 19 -Cold. Ink on schooner froze within three feet of red-hot stove "Jan. 22.-Whitefish heart and liver fried in linseed oil: went well."

The ship's record continues in the same way until Feb. 16, the sailors living on an occasional small catch of fish and two or three foxes polsoned with strychnine.

"Feb. 16.-Nicol went out on the ice to see if he could find open water where he might "Feb. 17.-Nicol has not returned yet. He

must have perished last night as it was very cold. "Feb. 26. Murphy went to search for Nicol, but could not find him.

"Feb. 28 -Searched for an old seal carcas seen last fall on this part of the island, but could not find it

March 8.-Murphy and I feeling very sick Murphy says we have a touch of dropsy caused

by poor food "March 14 .- Natives arrived from the missio with a letter from the missionary, offering us assistance, which we gratefully accepted Brought walrus meat, and Murphy and I had

"March 16. Six more natives arrived; couldn't understand them

"March 18. More natives with walrus meat and clothing.

"March 21 -C. Elliott on the way to the mis

sion died. I, James Murphy, more dead than alive, arrived about noon at the mission. All his companions were dead. Murphy lived with the natives until summer, when the whaling bark Alaska called at the Cape, and Murphy was brought over to Nome. Two days after he landed here the Alaska was driven ashore hottest month is still July; our coldest, Decemin a storm, and her officers and crew were saved ber and January. The temperature is more with difficulty.

PORTO RICO WANTS TOURISTS. Plans to Attract Travel This Winter to the

New American Island. Porto Rican newspapers are keeping a very lose watch on the progress of yellow fever in Cuba. While the sympathy of the Porto Ricans is with the victims of the disease, they realize that its existence in Cuba's capital may be turned to their own profit during the coming winter. They expect that some of the thousands of people who visited Cuba last year in January, February and March because there was no yellow fever in Havana may this winter be diverted to other islands in the West Indias, through fear of infection. The San Juan News, an American newspaper published in Porto Rico's capital, suggests that special inducements should be made to attract tourists to Porto Rico. It favors the holding of a winter carnival of some sort in San Juan or an exhibition of Porto Rican products that would call the

attention of travellers to the new American

pland

The British island of Jamaica will probably make an effort to divert part of this travel to itself and so will the Bermudas. While Porto Rico is a little farther away there is no reason why it should not get the bulk of the business if an organized effort is made to secure it. Now that it is a part of the United States it is natural that a great many people should want to see it, and no one who goes there will be disappointed. It is probably the pretiest island in the West Indies. There are few railroads and these are along the coast, so that travel is mostly in carriages or on horseback. There are some magnificent roads across the island, and the drive from San Juan to Ponce on the south coast is well worth the trip from New York to Porto Rico. It can be made in a day, although it is ninety miles long. There are livery stables which make a business of driving tourists from the north to the south coast and relays of horses are kept at the necessary points, so that one may take an early breakfast in San Juan, a lunch on the way and a dinner in Ponce. The road leads up through the mountain to Aibonito, and then down again to the Caribbean Sea. The scenery is beautiful beyond description. Rico is a little farther away there is no reason

"Nov. 7—Nine A. M., myself [the captain] and three of the men started along Northeast Cape to locate an Esquimau village. At 2 P. M. we decided we could not find it. Snow falling thick."

That night the captain and Elliott remained ashore while the others slept on the wreck. In the morning they started toward Cukulkat and arrived there at 10:30 A. M.

"Found no natives," says the log at this point. "turned back and at 3 P. M. built a camp in the snowstorm."

On Nov. 11 they began preparations to float the vessel. The log shows how futile this attempt was. On Nov. 12 four members of the party "started toward Southwest Cape to locate mission and natives," but the expedition failed. There were no natives and no mission at that place. On Nov. 14 this laconic record is made in the log:

"Had to leave the ship."

By this time the castaways were in dire need of food for the slender provisions on the wreck were practically exhausted. The log has the following:

"Nov. 17—This day three of us getting ready."

HOMESPUN LINEN TREASURES.

HOMESPUN LINEN TREASURES Great Stores of Garments Preserved by Women

in East Pennsylvania. MILLERSBURG, Pa. Nov. 17.—The distribu-tion to the heirs of old Mrs. Bashore of 111 frilled night caps, 24 calleo sun bonnets, 53 calico and gingham aprons, 27 homespun chemises, 56 called handkerchiefs and a variety of unusual in the hill districts of east Pennsylvania. Nearly every elderly woman there takes pride in the hand-made garments she accumulates. An elderly resident of this town has six large drawers filled with hand-

made linen garments she had spun out of flax

and made up in the last fifty years.

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are formed by the proposed possioning the focks to death. For the purpose of possioning the focks to death. For more years of the purpose of possioning the focks to death. For more years of the purpose of possioning the focks to death for fock during that time, although Viced in the last fifty years
and made up in the last fifty years
are for strong the purpose of possioning the focks to death for the purpose of possioning the focks to death for the purpose of possioning the focks to death for the purpose of th These old women in the hill districts live with their children and have very little to do

"Dec. 25.—Nothing left but four sticks of LIFE ON THE DANUBE.

Saperb. Its Restaurants. Theatres and

Museums Excellent-The Hungarian Ho

VARIED DELIGHTS OF BUDAPEST AS A WINTER RESORT. Climate Is Invigorating. Its Bath

BUDAPEST, Nov. 1.-It is a pleasant trip on foot or in a flacre from Pest over to its sides city, to admire a prospect of stones and strong finer than any along the Danube from Passa 2 to Bucharest. But it is not so easy as this to turn away from Budapest as the central rendezvous of many previnces, the mirror wherein is reflected so much that is great in the Hungary of the past and present. Flowing 300 miles from this capital to Turkey, where it leaves the Sclavonic territory through old Belgrade, you have but to sojourn here by the river a few months to see represented in the streets the national garb and features of these districts, and even of Russia and the Far East. One could find no more fitting centre

to rest in for the study of Danubian progress From its history, so fraught with vicissitude and the terrible romance of war, one cannot determine whether the great stream, which has only one rival in Europe, has brought the now rapidly improving capital its undoubted success as a motor of administration. It is difficult to recall that its full municipal independence as a capital was only received, with the royal free burgs of old Bude and the Marguerite Island, in 1872, under the compound Budapest

But there are interesting little controver sies at all seasons among the newcomers, though seldom so much as now, at the fall of the year, when the early twilight fades slowly away toward Carpathians. To appreciate colloquy such as this, you must be seated at the capacious window of one of the hotel cafes on the Hakport, facing the castellated hill that looms above the royal palace-a truly noble pile which you must see on its reverse side, however, to appreciate fully.

"You have a climate here I take to be more like England's than any I have heard it likened to," I observed to my companion, while ordering another bottle of Hungarian or Italian wine, whichever it may be, though great credit attaches lately to the latter vintage. "At this time of year, yes. The skies are

never more screne than in September. Our

reliable in the summer: but the rumors of our winter are exaggerated. The damp mists from the mountains are not frequent. The storms of wind and dust are trying only to feeble constitutions, but invigorating to others. This is as frank as encouraging. According to Dr. Gustave Thirring, the annual humidity averages 7.1; the maximum in July, 11.2; the minimum in January, 3.7. During thirty years minimum in January, 3.7. During thirty years the minima of atmospheric pressure have been in April (760.0) and in January (751.6). The decreased mortality of this city is notably remarkable. The sanitary expenses, independent of works, amount to about 200,000 florins. This is chiefly for physicians, veterinaries and disinfectants. Hygienic institutions absorb over 1,000,000 florins, including the watering of the streets, a much resorted to necessity. The neighborhood has many good hospitals and the city a new one. The largest of the capital is the St. Roch, with no less than 1,579 beds and 113 rooms. The entire sanitary personnel is rep-

rooms. The entire sanitary personnel is rep-resented, besides the Government officials, by over 67s physicians.

Life on the Danabe cannot be appreciated without a few such statistics. They are part of those considerations forced upon the so-journer, whether for months or years, by the exaggerations of sensational reports. And the city gets clear every season of its traditional discouragements. It is already a world resort for health

discouragements. It is already a world resort for health.

But what shall I say of its baths and of its waters? They do not admit here that Budapest has any rival in these as regards the quality, quantity and accommodation.

You can take yearly courses of waters and baths elsewhere, but must eventually regret neglecting a place so richly endowed by nature. The Imperial 1 aths are the finest in Buda, and like many others date back to the Turks, whose Pachas, Hussein, Mohammed and Moustafa are credited with their original construction. King Mathias favored the Rácz baths, also built during the Turkish dominion, and attached by a closed passage to the palace. In 1802 the Marczibánzi bought and made a gift of the Imperial baths of Budas to the Brothers of the Misericorde, who employ them also for the relief of the poor.

At some dozen establishments you can find.

of the poor.
At some dozen establishments you can find
At some dozen destable temperature, the baths at every desirable temperature, the Imperial being the warmest of the springs, at 64.7 degrees C. These are the thermal and calcareous those of St. Luc. the St. Marguerite and the Royal are sulphurous. If you occasionally wonder that the Hungarian capital is not even a busier one and more talked about, it is because of these reserts for the cure of so many

The Budapesters are more anxious of late.

even a busier one and more talked about, it shecause of these rescrits for the cure of so many aliments.

The Budanesters are more anxious of late. I suspect, to sprend the fame of their city in this respect among the vulgar. Hitherto Budapest has had a jealous but unrivalled reputation among the select cognoscenti.

This mountain-enshrined capital, though open to a plain and the north winds, is becoming beautiful and fashionable. In the evening you will see Euronean beauties, who have been to Mantoni's Eizabeth sa ine baths, the English Esculanius bath or the Imperial (where 1,000 nersons can bathe at the same time) surping at Belvarosa's restaurant on the Kirvo Ter or at one of the several imposing restaurants which adorn the Andrássy Terencz Utezas.

But what better testimony than that of the peasantry around to their health giving. When you are hesitating which point to make for on the Danube. Budapest should be your resting place. In the early mortangs I meet the countrymen in at the market with their produce, many of them ruddy and of splendid physique, clad in the long, shagey sheepskins, and fit for the canvas of Munckaev.

It would not do, indeed, to miss the museum near to Calvin Ter with the lamented Chevaler's paintings of the Magyar There are two there of peculiarly characteristic merit, as to genre and coloring. They are treasured; and you will see the Magyar himself from the smiling valleys around come eagerly on the choicalsy to appreciate them, as none can do better. The intellectual interest of the humblest is remarkable.

Though this exhibition contains many notable pictures, such as Zichy's "Descent From the Cross"—a most impressive combination of color and perspective—and the noble caralons of the same artist, there is none more talked about than the famous "Ecce Home" of Munckaev, a canvas large and effective, which is dull, and lack of finish. Its point is in the well-chosen subject. Christ stands out before the gesticulating people, after aralgment before the Roman tribunal. The portrait